

Surface water replaces wells

Unexpected rate of growth and unanticipated opportunities for industrial development, have forced many Alberta towns to look to surface water sources to replace their ground water supplies.

Vegetable, some as much as 400-cord, is in the most recent drive to make the change. This is a liquidating debt and will be returned to the town revenue funds have gone up about 10 per cent over previous levels, to pay for it. None of the cost has been charged against the town assessment.

Of the total sum needed \$200,000 was borrowed from the Alberta Government's Municipal Capital Expenditures Financing Plan. A further \$47,000 was secured from the Municipal Government, and an Alberta government.

Revenue from the water system is expected to yield \$100,000 a year, of which \$40,000 will be assigned to debt retirement, the balance being regarded as surplus for operating expenses. As the assessment increases, the town ahead, there will be increased revenue. This may be a source for the 20-year debt service due to lower water rates.

The surface water system required installation of a 100,000-gallon water reservoir, and a town on the edge of the Vermilion River, approximately 12 miles from town, was \$101,000 including the land.

The treatment plant and equipment cost approximately \$125,000. This plant includes an aerator to remove odors and to remove the river water; clarifiers where the water is removed and the water is sent to the town's distribution system.

The intake pumping station at the river cost about \$20,000 and the cost of the right-of-way from the treatment plant to the town distribution system in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

To meet present demands, the plant operates from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. a day. While there has been insufficient time to arrive at exact operating figures, town officials expect the new system will cost no more to operate than the older system.

With the summer water supply, residents of Vegreville are faced of attracting new industry. This would have been very doubtful with ground water supply, for a 25-well test conducted in surrounding territory showed no produced even half the daily demand of the community.

SUNSTROKE
In case of sunstroke the patient should be kept in a cool and shady place until he can have medical attention. A sheet wrung out of cold water will help to reduce his temperature but he should not be given an ice-cold bath. Working or playing in the sunshine during the middle of the day is unwise—save such occupations until the sun is less direct.

Hole in the ground
Any deep holes, construction work or old wells should be filled in or securely covered, especially if they are on home property. Children often explore these cavities and fall into them or become buried in a cave-in, if the walls collapse. Trenches that are never a couple of feet deep may cause a small child to be suffocated if the sides are of loose sand.

(The Culliton News, Stinchik, Man., May 23, 1953)

TWIN CATTLE ARE ALWAYS ONE ON THE FARM. Little four-year-old Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gieske, Stinchik, is doubly happy with these two sets of twins that arrived recently on the Gieske farm.

Canada's pandemic killer

A disease which is pandemic in one place is widely epidemic in another. Canada has one which for nearly half a century has continued unabated, being regarded as the number one pandemic killer. It is not exactly contagious, and yet one person can infect another. It is frequently fatal; it is even more frequently crippling or maiming. To date, one man has come up with a sure cure that was present in his medicine. Or, rather, many people have a theory for its prevention, but the disease is so prevalent that it is impossible to prevent its prescription. As every business, press and radio have the continuously job of announcing a shocking number of deaths on highways, on city streets, or at railway crossings, if the number in a fraction smaller than that of the previous year at the same date, there is a hit in the economic voice or the newspaper reporter points out the glad news. But if this story is a story of some illness that has stalked the country for years, there would be a constant outcry from the public. Large sums of money would probably be forthcoming for research into the cause, cure and immunization of the sickness.

But there's only one case of wiping out this pandemic. And only one.

Grandma Cutler celebrates 95th birthday
On Friday, June 26th, Mrs. J. Cutler of Zealandia, celebrated her 95th birthday. To honor of the occasion Mrs. T. Forrest, her only daughter, served to give 100 guests a "Happy Birthday" and a most happy return.

Mrs. Cutler looked very lovely in her blue velvet gown or which in place of a corsage she wore her gold watch that she wore when she was 23. Bouquets and bouquets of flowers given her by her family and friends made her living room a place of beauty where she received her guests. Among those who helped to make June 26th, 1953, a day Mrs. Cutler will always remember.

The Saskatchewan Forestry Tour of 1958

THE ITINERARY			
Winnipeg (9 p.m.)	Fri. Aug. 1	Goodfellow	Sat. " 18
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 2	Goodfellow	Sat. " 19
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 3	Goodfellow	Sat. " 20
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 4	Goodfellow	Sat. " 21
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 5	Goodfellow	Sat. " 22
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 6	Goodfellow	Sat. " 23
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 7	Goodfellow	Sat. " 24
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 8	Goodfellow	Sat. " 25
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 9	Goodfellow	Sat. " 26
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 10	Goodfellow	Sat. " 27
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 11	Goodfellow	Sat. " 28
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 12	Goodfellow	Sat. " 29
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 13	Goodfellow	Sat. " 30
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 14	Goodfellow	Sat. " 31
Montreal Lake (9 p.m.)	Sat. " 15	Goodfellow	Sat. " 32

Notes: Forestry meetings will open at 8:30 a.m. (local time) unless given as itinerary. The Saskatchewan Forestry Association is pleased to announce that the tour of 1958 will be a most successful one. The tour is organized by the Saskatchewan Forestry Association, which is a national organization of the Canadian Forestry Association. The tour is organized by the Saskatchewan Forestry Association, which is a national organization of the Canadian Forestry Association. The tour is organized by the Saskatchewan Forestry Association, which is a national organization of the Canadian Forestry Association.

T. H. Waugh becomes Supervisor of Administration

The man who has been the primary figure in making integration in Saskatchewan's northern schools workable will move to Regina for promotion within the Education Department. His name is T. H. Waugh, known in the north as "Harry," is to become director of Administration in the Department of Education as from August 15. For the past nine years he has been administrator of education in the Northern Administrative Area of the Province.

The area in which Mr. Waugh has been both administrator and supervisor of schools is 120,000 square miles. It has a population of 12,000 and has 30 schools. Before moving to Prince Albert Mr. Waugh was Superintendent of schools in the Hudson Bay area. He graduated at the University of Saskatchewan in 1931 and received his degree as B.Ed. from the University of Manitoba in 1933.

After graduating he taught for several years in collegiate high schools. All local arrangements for the meetings held in the north shown on the above itinerary, including accommodation and buses of meetings, are arranged by the Saskatchewan Forestry Association. The tour is organized by the Saskatchewan Forestry Association, which is a national organization of the Canadian Forestry Association.

During his nine years in the north Mr. Waugh has seen extensive progress in education in remote areas. The number of classrooms has increased from 20 in 1949 to 100 today. School enrollment has grown to approximately 1,000 in many of the small schools. The most significant development in the integration of white and Indian children in the schools was started at Pelican Narrows in 1952, followed by another at Stanley Mission in 1954. The largest and most modern integrated school is at La Ronge, completed at the end of 1957.

Mr. Waugh's work involves a great deal of travel by land, air and water, often in the most remote areas. Every year he covers about 10,000 miles by car and 12,000 by plane and boat.

PRODUCTION FACTOR
An honest day's work for an honest day's pay will do more to stabilize our economy than any other single factor. — Campbell River, B.C., Courier.

SPEED KILLS

4661
SIZES
10-20

by Anna Adams

Printed Patterns 4661: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 has 3 1/2 yards 30-inch fabric; 5 yards contrast.

Printed directions on each pattern. Send 4661 cents (50c) in coins for this pattern. Please print plainly Mrs. Anna Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.O. Box 100, Toronto.

With their simple and unusual fishing gear — a cart and a ladder — fishermen coast the hard-packed sands by their nets. Fish are collected twice a day when the tide is out.

Shad, which are trapped by their gills in the net are removed at low tide. The fish average about 2 feet in length, weigh up to 14 pounds. Shad roe is considered a great delicacy by connoisseurs.

National Film Board of Canada Photos

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Fundy's Friendly Tides

Text: Fundy's fabulous tides — the highest in the world — have tried the skill and patience of sailors for centuries, but to Nova Scotia's fishermen who dwell near the Minuside marshlands at the head of the Bay of Fundy they are known as the "Friendly Tides" for twice a day when the tides roll in they bring with them a rich harvest of shad, a tasty fish of the herring class. The fishermen hang their nets on scales at low tide, then return to their homes to wait for the tides (which in some parts of the Bay reach a height of 70 feet) to drive the shad up the nets, where they become trapped in the nets. When the tide goes out again the fishermen may take in as much as 100 shad. The picturesque and unusual method of fishing requires only the simplest of gear: a net, a cart and a ladder.

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Canadian Weekly Features



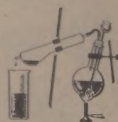
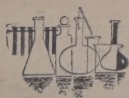
From typewriter to test-tubes is the story of a Winnipeg girl (upper left) who graduated as a Bachelor of Science from the University of Manitoba this year. Miss Kay Wach, of East Kildonan, just outside Winnipeg, started out as a stenographer, and worked in the offices of the Brewing and Malt- ing Barley Research Institute at Winnipeg.

Daughter of an East Kildonan insurance agent who came to Canada from the Ukraine, Kay Wach (upper right) never considered a scientific career until she began to be interested in the laboratory work on brewing and malting research.

With true Western determination, Kay enrolled in the University of Manitoba, (center left) taking classes at night, on Saturdays, and during her holidays. First she studied agriculture, then plant science. Originally she intended to take about two or three subjects a year, but then she really turned on the heat. This year she studied nine subjects, including microbiology, biochemistry, zoology, German—and passed them all.

A proud and happy Kay Wach (center right) received her degree—Bachelor of Science, from the University of Manitoba.

Immediately on Graduation, Kay took on a new position as a full-fledged chemist with the Brewing and Malt- ing Barley Research Institute. Here she is shown (at bottom) in the laboratory, discussing a problem with Murray G. Madden, Institute Director.



The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

JOS. WARMON
Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates \$2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Found, etc., five lines or less, 10¢ per line. Longer ads, 25¢ per line. No return of ads unless accompanied by cash.

Display Advertising and Reader Advertisements 15¢ per line first insertion, 10¢ per line subsequent insertions.

Changes of advertising matter should be received not later than each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1958

UNITED STATES AND
BRITAIN

If they can arrange heads of state meeting in Security Council, could come out of embargo on all arms shipments to Middle East, and provision of enlarged UNEF for Lebanon and Jordan, guarantee of Israel's frontiers and halt to bare propaganda of Cairo Radio. Soviets could be placed in position where they would have to accept proposals or veto them and stand in the way of peace.

No doubt Soviet reaction to the Anglo-American landings must be taken with greatest seriousness. But Russia is not going to precipitate atomic world war, which would cause her heavy damage when things from her point of view, must seem to be going extremely well, with Arab nationalists driving West steadily out of oil-rich Mid-East. Long-range prospect of succeeding Middle East crises, with turnover of feudal regime in Saudi Arabia, ousting of British from Aden, Bahrain and Kuwait, must cheer Kremlin. Russia's present policy seems to be negative one of sapping Western power rather than replacing it in this area.

New Grading Supervisor

Robert H. Gillan, 46, has assumed the position of supervisor of grading, Dairy Products Division, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Gillan had been in charge of the Division's grading office at Belleville, Ont., since 1947. Born at Pakenham, 25 miles northwest of Ottawa, he graduated from Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1935 as a dairy specialist.

After several years' commencing work, he joined the Toronto office of the Dairy Products Division as inspector. He was with the RCAP until being discharged in 1945, when he was promoted to graduate at Kempenfelt, Ont. He served there until being named head of the Belleville office.

Mr. Gillan is a well known authority in his field and has judged leading exhibits of dairy products, particularly cheese, at world fairs.

He is married and has two children.

Cards of Thanks

I would like to thank all my friends for the lovely flowers, fruit, cards, letters and many other acts of kindness which I was ill.

Mrs. Wm. Gibson.

Albert and Agnes Schaefer and family, wish to express sincere thanks to their many friends and neighbors for the floral tributes and cards received during their recent bereavement.

I wish to thank my many friends for their kindness in sending me gifts and cards, while a patient in hospital. Also a special thanks to all those who done my summer-fallowing while I was away. Again many thanks to all.
Clarence Greer.

HARVEST-TIME
WEED CONTROLLethbridge Experimental Station
Weekly Letter.J. J. Bettsworth, Agronomist.
In the rush of harvest, very often the farmer forgets about weed control. With small cost and relatively little inconvenience, some weed control can be accomplished during the grain combining operations.

Even when a selective herbicide has been used, many weeds will produce seed by the time the grain is ready to avail of combine. These seeds are often returned to the field and more widely scattered by the grain combine. Re-cleaners, if not already on the combine, can be installed at small cost, and their use can do much to reduce the number of weed seeds returned to the field with the straw. Efforts use can be obtained only if the fall is in proper adjustment and the weed screenings are collected and not allowed to pour back on to the field.

If harvest operations are not

delayed unduly by weather, seed formation on some of the later-maturing weed species can be reduced or prevented by a herbicide, preferably a shallow dibble, immediately after removal of the crop. Tests made at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm a few years ago showed that the production of viable Russian thistle seed was practically all missed by aquatic blades made not later than the end of August. So many farmers have successfully used after-harvest control to virtually eradicate Russian thistle on large tracts of crop land within three or four years.

After the harvest is completed, light working of all stubbles will promote germination of a number of annual and winter annual weed seeds. If wild oats are the problem weed, the cultural operation should be delayed for three or four weeks. A start on the control of Canada thistle and perennial smartweed infestations can be made in the fall by a stubble application of 2-4-D ester at a rate of 12 to 16 ounces per acre, followed by a cultural operation about a couple of weeks later.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 13
Compiled from the records of Government and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 26, 1958.

Many districts which did not show in the rain of a week ago are now feeling the need for more moisture. These districts are mainly in Southern as well as parts of Northern Saskatchewan, parts of Central and Northern Alberta, including the Peace River territory and portions of West Central Manitoba. In these general areas rain is needed if the grain is to fill properly and to produce the fullest possible yield.

Growing season rains from April let to July 26th, by province, with last year's figures in brackets are as follows: Alberta, 67% (66%) of normal; Saskatchewan, 56% (70%) of normal; and Manitoba, 69% (100%) of normal, giving a weighted average for the three prairie provinces of 60% (72%) of normal. In Manitoba, seasonal precipitation to date is now above normal in Crop Districts 4, 6 and 12, and approaching normal in Crop Districts 3, 5 and Saskatchewan all.

Crop districts still show below normal seasonal rainfall, while in Alberta Crop District 3 is at the normal level. It should be noted that those areas average weighted figures and that, while some districts have received near normal precipitation and a few even above it, there are also some which received only 40 per cent less of their normal growing season rainfall.

The total overall moisture conditions of the three prairie provinces, which takes into account the moisture that accumulated prior to the present growing season on stubble and summerfallow now stands at 80 per cent of normal, compared with 81 per cent last week and 81 per cent at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three provinces are as follows: Alberta, 91 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan, 74 per cent of normal; and Manitoba, 88 per cent of normal.

Since 1949 federal spending through the Department of National Health and Welfare has increased from \$500 million to \$1.2 billion.
—Quick Canadian Facts

W. H. SPADY, D.C. PR. C.

CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurologist and X-Ray
Office Hours—10-12, 2-4 Monday, Thursday,
Saturday, Evening 7 to 8-30.
Phone 528 - DRUMHELLER, ALA.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Delia and Cragny
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Service of Worship 7:30 p.m.
Cragny 11:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays
Hand Hills 2:00 p.m.
Michigan 2:15 p.m.
Come and Worship

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Rev. C. E. Rawson, Pastor.
Youngsters:
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship 11:00 a.m.
Cragny:
Sunday School 2:00 p.m.
Worship Service 4:00 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 8:00 p.m.
A Heartly Welcome to All.

Delia Inter-Denominational
Church

Pastor James Maxwell
Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
Church Service 11:30 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service every
Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

Here are the

3% wartime Victory Bonds

about exchanging your

3% wartime Victory Bonds

1. What is the Canada Conversion Loan of 1958?

It is an offer to replace all unmatured 3% wartime Victory Bonds with new 2½-year 4½% Canada Conversion Bonds. (Other bonds of shorter term, bearing interest rates of 4½%, 3½%, and 3% are also available.)

2. Why is the Government making this conversion offer?

In order to reorganize the national debt on a longer term basis and thus reduce the volume of Government refinancing over the next few years. There is widespread public and business agreement that this is a sensible idea and will help protect the soundness of the Canadian dollar.

3. What interest will I receive on the new bonds?

On the 25-year bonds the interest rate is 4½%—this is 50% greater than the old Victory Bond rate. The increase on the 14-year and the 7-year bonds is also substantial.

4. As a Victory Bond holder, will I be required to make any additional payment?

No. On the contrary, you will receive an immediate cash adjustment.

5. Do I have to convert my Victory Bonds?

You may, if you wish, hold your Victory Bonds until maturity and on the due date you will be paid their full face value. The Conversion Loan offer is open only to Victory Bond holders; and the "right" to convert gives Victory Bonds a special value until the offer expires. This is because there are many people trying to buy them in order to invest in the new bonds.

6. What will be the total of my cash adjustment?

It will depend on the type of exchange. For example, a \$500 8½% Victory Bond exchanged for a \$500 Conversion Bond paying 4½% will give you \$5.75 in cash immediately. This includes earned interest.

7. Does this offer apply to Canada Savings Bonds and other Government of Canada Bonds?

No. This offer is limited to unmatured wartime Victory Loan Bonds only.

8. What steps should I take if I am away from home on vacation and wish to take advantage of this offer?

You should write immediately to your bank, investment dealer, stockbroker, trust or loan company, requesting literature and application forms.

9. Does it matter that the Victory Bond I hold is very small?

Every holder of a Victory Bond, even though the amount held may be only \$50, should take advantage of this offer. It is in his best interests as well as in the best interests of Canada.

10. How long is this offer open?

Until September 15, 1958, but it is to your advantage to convert as quickly as possible and have the benefit of the immediate cash adjustment.

11. Where can I exchange my Victory Bonds?

At any bank, investment dealer, trust or loan company, or through your stockbroker.



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FOR THE
BEST



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• Helps keep track of tractor hours!
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don't delay—convert today

EARN UP TO **4½%** ON THE NEW
CANADA CONVERSION BONDS